

THE MARCH TO THE RIO GRANDE.

In anticipation of the acceptance by Texas of the terms proffered by our Government for incorporating that Republic with the United States, Gen. TAYLOR was directed by the War Department, on the 15th of June, 1845, to advance to the mouth of the Sabine river, or such other point on the Gulf of Mexico as might be most convenient for an embarkation at the proper time for the *Western frontier* of Texas. According to Mr. DONELSON, our Minister in Texas who conducted the negotiation for her admission into the Union, this frontier, on the sea border, was Corpus Christi, that being "the most western point" of territory "occupied by Texas." But, in the letter above cited, Gen. TAYLOR was informed that he was ultimately to "select and occupy" a position "on or near the Rio Grande del Norte." He was afterwards instructed, on the 8th of July, that Mexico had some military establishments on the east side of the river, which he was not to disturb unless an actual state of war should exist. On the 30th of July another communication stated that the President could not give "positive directions" as to the position he ought to take, but that he was expected to occupy and defend the territory of Texas to the extent that it had been occupied by the people of Texas; (which, we repeat, would have been to Corpus Christi.) Yet in this letter Gen. TAYLOR was informed that our Government claimed the Rio Grande as the boundary, and he was to protect the territory, but not disturb the settlements or military posts of the Mexicans. He was also to approach as near the Rio Grande as circumstances would permit, and it was especially desirable that a part of his forces at least should be posted west of the Nueces. On the 23d of August he was again told that more explicit instructions in regard to his movements could not be given, but, if a Mexican force should cross the Rio Grande, it must be regarded as an invasion of the United States and the commencement of hostilities; that Texas, as claimed by the Executive, must be protected; and he was informed by what means his force was to be increased, if necessary. On the 30th of August he was advised of the importance of closely observing the movements of the Mexicans at "Matamoros, Monterey, and other places," and was directed, if any force should cross the river, to repulse the invaders, and drive all Mexican troops beyond the river; that even an attempt at crossing must be regarded as invasion, &c.

There appears to have been no other despatch from the War Department previous to the 4th of October, under which date Gen. TAYLOR—perplexed, no doubt, as to the intentions of the Government, and desiring some more clear and definite expression of its wishes—unwilling to assume an undue responsibility, and yet apprehensive of falling short of a soldier's duty—addressed to the Department a letter, of which we give the material part, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Corpus Christi, Texas, October 4, 1845.

SIR: I beg leave to suggest some considerations in relation to the present position of our force, and the dispositions which may be necessary for the more efficient prosecution of the objects for which it has been concentrated. It will be recollected that the instructions of June 15, issued by Mr. Donelson, then acting Secretary of War, directed me to "select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion," &c. &c. In those instructions the nearest entrance to the mouth of the Rio Grande; and POINT ISABEL, within that entrance, and twenty-one miles from Matamoros, would have fulfilled more completely than any other position the conditions imposed by the Secretary. But we had no artillery, no equipment, no supplies, and but a moderate amount of infantry, and the occupation of Point Isabel, under those circumstances, and with the least possibility of resistance from the Mexicans, might have compromised the safety of the command. I therefore determined to take up the next accessible position in the rear, which is the mouth of the Nueces river. All the information which I could obtain before leaving New Orleans, and that I have since received, leads me to believe that the position of Corpus Christi is the most suitable point for concentration; and although, before the President's instructions of July 30 reached me, I would have preferred a position on the left bank of the river, yet a careful examination of the country had already convinced me that that could be found combining so many advantages as this. Every day's experience has confirmed these impressions. Corpus Christi is a healthy, fertile, and well-watered site, to hold in observation the course of the Rio Grande from Matamoros to Laredo—being about 150 miles from several points on the river. I have reason to believe, moreover, that a salutary moral effect has been exercised upon the Mexicans. Their traders are continually carrying home the news of our position and increasing numbers, and are confidently struck by the spectacle of a large camp of well-appointed and disciplined troops, accompanied by perfect security to their persons and property, instead of the impression and pillage to which they are subject in their own country. For these reasons, our position thus far, I think, been the best possible; but, now that the entire force will soon be concentrated, it may well be a question whether the views of Government will be best carried out by my remaining at this point. It is with great deference that I make any suggestion on this subject, and I become matter of delicate negotiation, but, if our Government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at one of our two suitable points on or quite near that river. Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here, we are too far from the frontier to impress the Government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande. The "Army of Occupation" will in a few days be concentrated at this point, in condition for vigorous and efficient service. *My having at this point, in the position of Corpus Christi, or committed any act of hostilities, I do not feel at liberty, under my instructions, particularly those of July 8, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande without authority from the War Department.* G. T. TAYLOR, Major General, U. S. Army.

It is behind the suggestion contained in the above letter, and which suggestion is made to hang upon a contingency of which the writer could know nothing, that it is attempted to shield the President for an act of his, done three months after the advice was volunteered, in relation to a very delicate question, that was liable at any moment to assume a new complexion, on account of the varying condition of affairs with which it was connected. But do the authors of this effort at deception themselves believe what they would impose upon others? Do they suppose that the counsel of Gen. TAYLOR, in this case, possessed such weight with the Executive as to have influenced the movement which it

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 15, 1845. "The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande del Norte, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, and to protect what, in the event of annexation, will be our western border. You will limit yourself to the defence of the Territory of Texas, unless Mexico should declare war against the United States." GEORGE DONELSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY 8, 1845. SIR: This Department is informed that Mexico has some military establishments on the east side of the Rio Grande, which are, and for some time have been, in the actual occupancy of her troops. In carrying out the instructions heretofore received, you will be careful to avoid any acts of aggression unless an actual state of war should exist. The Mexican forces at the points in their possession, and which have been so, will not be disturbed as long as the relations of peace between the United States and Mexico continue. W. L. MARCY.

suggests? Do they not know the contrary; and do not such of them as have seen the printed documents also know that Gen. TAYLOR, being fully authorized so to do, declined to pursue his own counsel, as now cited in defence of the President, a short time after it was given? For the benefit of those who do not know these things, we will endeavor to render them as plain as can be done in the brief time and space remaining at our disposal.

The first point is readily settled by a reference to the Correspondence of the War Department, (above recapitulated.) Its contents having now become known to almost every one, it is only necessary to call to mind the fact that the original instructions to General TAYLOR of the 15th of June, 1845, distinctly named the Rio Grande as the ultimate destination of his army, and that all his subsequent instructions as directly pointed to the same line as the boundary and the most desirable position to be occupied. Thus, nearly four months before the General ventured to tender his advice in the matter, we have from the War Department unquestionable evidence that it was the intention of the Executive to move the army upon the Rio Grande entirely of its own accord.

The second point is made manifest by the events which followed the writing of Gen. TAYLOR's letter of the 4th of October. That letter passed, on its way to Washington, one from the War Department to the General, dated on the 16th of the same month. In this letter Gen. Taylor was informed that the Government had information which rendered it probable that no serious attempt would be made by Mexico to invade Texas; that previous instructions had put him in possession of the views of his Government, not only as to the extent of its territorial claims, but of its determination to assert them; that, in carrying out these instructions, he would be left very much to his own judgment; that he must approach as near the Rio Grande as circumstances would permit; that he need not wait for directions from Washington to carry out what he might deem proper to be done, &c.

Here, again, be it observed, that, before the receipt of Gen. Taylor's suggestion, he was again directed to approach as near the Rio Grande as circumstances would permit. But what is most deserving of particular notice is, that under this last letter of the Secretary of War, Gen. Taylor is fully empowered to pursue the counsel which he had just transmitted to the Executive. Did he do this? No; a change had occurred in the situation of affairs which led to a modification of his own opinion, and he at once informed the Department that he should not move from the position he then occupied until he received further instructions. We quote the essential part of this letter, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

Corpus Christi, Texas, November 7, 1845.

SIR: I respectfully enclose a copy of a letter from Commodore Conner, commanding the home squadron, which I received by the "Santiago" sloop-of-war on the 5th instant. The intelligence communicated by the Commodore will doubtless reach the seat of Government long before the receipt of this letter.

The communication from the Secretary of War, dated October 16, was received and acknowledged on the 1st and 2d instant. I purposely deferred a detailed reply to the various points embraced in that communication until I could receive an answer to mine of October 4, which covered (at least in part) the same ground.

The intelligence from Mexico, however, tends to modify in some degree the views expressed in that communication. THE POSITION NOW OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS MAY PERHAPS BE THE BEST WHILE NEGOTIATIONS ARE PENDING, OR AT LEAST UNTIL A DISPOSITION SHALL BE MANIFESTED BY MEXICO TO DISPLACE THEM UNDESIRABLY.

Under the supposition that such may be the view of the Department, I shall make no movement from this point, except for the purpose of examining the country, until further instructions are received. G. T. TAYLOR, Major General, U. S. Army.

The Department, it seems, sent no other communication to Gen. TAYLOR until that of the 13th of January, in which he was peremptorily ordered to advance his position. This, be it remembered, was done while Mr. SLIDELL yet remained in Mexico, and two months before he was finally rejected. Now, keeping in view these all-important facts, we submit it to the candor of our Democratic friends to say whether the advice contained in Gen. Taylor's first letter was not at least neutralized by the views expressed in the last one; and whether, under these circumstances, he should be held accountable for having recommended the movement which caused the war, as they have so repeatedly stated? If they will only publish all the facts in the case, they are welcome to whatever political capital they can make out of it.

THE SHIPMAN JEROME, of the packet ship New World, who saved fifteen lives from the Ocean Monarch, arrived at New York a few days ago. On the arrival of this humane, intrepid, and "Honest Jack Tar"—one of "Nature's noblemen"—at New York he was presented by the corporate authorities with the freedom of the city in a gold box. The merchants of New York also subscribed \$2,000 for this intrepid mariner. Before JEROME left Liverpool the Queen of England presented him with fifty pounds, and the Prince de Joinville, who witnessed the noble daring of JEROME, presented him with a like sum. The Humane Society of Liverpool also presented JEROME with a gold medal as a reward for his disinterested bravery in the saving of human life.

EVILS OF STRONG PREJUDICE.—THE HON. MR. CARRIAGE, of Florida, lately obtained a claim of some dozen hundred dollars for a Democratic constituent, and sent him the sum under his frank. The Democrat, upon receiving the package and seeing the frank of Mr. Cabell, thought it was a Whig document, and was just on the point of throwing it into the fire, when a "sewer second thought" prompted him to open it, and he discovered to his joy the eleven hundred dollars, which were saved as a "brand from the burning."

OLD FELLOWS.—The annual returns of the Grand Secretary show a great increase of the Order in the United States. The revenue has increased ten per cent., membership twenty-three per cent., relief fifteen per cent. Connecticut, New York, Iowa, and a part of Florida made no report. We take the returns of last year from these States and add the increase as above:

Number of Lodges in the United States.....	1,757
Initiations.....	35,133
Contributing members.....	144,428
Revenue of Subordinate Lodges.....	\$1,033,267.79
Paid for relief of members and widows and orphans.....	343,737.46

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—MR. M. H. HUGHES, the manager and proprietor of the Museum in Manchester, (N. H.) was accidentally shot on Friday last. He left Manchester with a party of gentlemen to spend the day in the woods of Candia and Berry hunting. On the return of the party, their guns being loaded, they concluded, when near the city, to discharge them at a mark. Mr. Hughes, after discharging his rattle, went to examine the mark, and, on returning to his post, the gun of one of the other gentlemen, who was preparing to fire, accidentally went off, the ball striking Mr. Hughes near the hip and entering his abdomen. He lingered until ten o'clock in the evening, when he died in great suffering.

DEARLY BELOVED.—On Friday afternoon, the 23d inst., an interesting child of seven years, son of M. James Shetz, residing on the Philadelphia turnpike, near Reading, fell into a boiling kettle of soap just taken from the fire, and before he could be rescued was so severely scalded that death resulted in a few hours.

THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF TEXAS.

FROM THE RICHMOND WRIG OF WEDNESDAY.

Yesterday we received from Mr. Senator MASON the proceedings of the Senate on the ratification of the Treaty with Mexico. This document contains many important papers never before published, and among others the despatch of Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Slidell, dated November 10th, 1845. This paper has never been before the public, though extracts, which were purloined by a correspondent of a Northern paper, have been. Its bearing upon the question of the western boundary of Texas is of the very highest consequence; and, though it makes its appearance at this late day, we trust it will not be too late to have its proper effect upon the public mind.

The partisans of Mr. Polk, and his apologists for his involving this country in an unnecessary and unconstitutional war, have always rested their defence upon the alleged fact that the territory on the eastern side of the Rio Grande was American territory. This despatch of Mr. Buchanan wholly refutes this position. He expressly recognizes the right of Mexico, and directs Mr. Slidell to offer Mexico ten millions (five millions for the claims of our citizens and five millions in cash) for all the territory east of the Rio Grande. After presenting various considerations to show the worthlessness of this territory to Mexico, the Secretary of State proceeds:

"But the President desires to deal liberally by Mexico. You are, therefore, authorized to offer to assume the payment of all the just claims of our citizens against Mexico, and, in addition, to pay five millions of dollars, in case the Mexican Government shall agree to establish the boundary between the two countries from the mouth of the Rio Grande up the principal stream to the point where it touches the line of New Mexico; thence west of the river along the exterior line of that province, and so as to include the whole within the United States, until it again intersects the river; thence up the principal stream of the same to its source; and thence due north until it intersects the 42d degree of north latitude."

"A boundary still preferable to this would be an extension of the line from the northwest corner of New Mexico, along the range of mountains until it would intersect the forty-second parallel."

"Should the Mexican authorities prove unwilling to extend the boundary beyond the Del Norte you are, in that event, instructed to offer to assume the payment of all the just claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, should she agree that the line shall be established along the boundary defined by the act of the Congress of Texas, approved December 19th, 1836, to wit: beginning at 'the mouth of the Rio Grande; thence up the principal stream &c. said river to its source; thence due north to the 42d degree of latitude.'"

In another paragraph the Secretary of State authorizes Mr. Slidell to give twenty-five millions for California. We copy the paragraph:

"The Government of California is now but nominally dependent upon Mexico; and it is more than doubtful whether her authority will ever be reinstated. Under these circumstances, it is the desire of the President that you shall use your best efforts to obtain a cession of that province from Mexico to the United States. Could you accomplish this object, you would render immense service to your country and establish an enviable reputation for yourself. Money would be no object when compared with the value of the acquisition. Still, the attempt must be made with great prudence and caution, and in such a manner as not to alarm the jealousy of the Mexican Government. Should you, after sounding the Mexican authorities on the subject, discover a prospect of success, the President would not hesitate to give, in addition to the assumption of the just claims of our citizens on Mexico, twenty-five millions of dollars for the cession. Should you deem it expedient, you are authorized to offer this sum for a boundary running due west from the southern extremity of New Mexico to the Pacific ocean, or from any other point on its western boundary which would embrace Monterey within its limits. If Monterey cannot be obtained, you may, if necessary, in addition to the assumption of these claims, offer twenty millions of dollars for any boundary commencing at any point on the western line of New Mexico and running due west to the Pacific, so as to include the bay and harbor of San Francisco. The larger the territory south of this bay the better. Of course, when I speak of any point on the western boundary of New Mexico, it is understood that from the del Norte to that point, our boundary shall run according to the first offer which you have been authorized to make. I need scarcely add that in authorizing the offer of five millions, or twenty-five millions, or twenty millions of dollars, these are to be considered as maximum sums. If you can accomplish either of the objects contemplated for a less amount, so much more satisfactory will it prove to the President."

The Secretary having thus cut up and carved out the Mexican territory, offering so much for this and so much for that, Mexico declined to trade. Mr. Polk forthwith issued his order for our army to march upon the Rio Grande. If the history of the world furnishes an example of a war more grossly unjust, more clearly prompted by a spirit of rapine and plunder, we have not read of it. It stands upon the same footing with the partition of Poland, which has ever received the execration of the whole civilized world.

THE VOLUNTEERS FOR TEXAS.

The following, from a late number of the *Miner's Journal*, has probably escaped the notice of our friends of the Pennsylvania. We therefore give it a place in our columns, and hope that he will follow the example. An organ of the Administration, and an earnest advocate of the war, it is but right that the Pennsylvania should permit those who did the fighting to speak for themselves.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It having been reported that all the volunteers attached to company B, Capt. NAGLE, of the 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania, were opposed to the election of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR for President, we, the undersigned, members of said company, do declare said report to be false, and we will give General Taylor our united and undivided support for said office. He is a man that never surrenders, nor will we.

Peter Douy
Henry Fisher
John Meyer
Seth Pifer
Charles Schindler
Singleton, Kimball
Daniel Schappell
James W. Sands
Reuben Stamm
Benjamin Shinn
John Hays
Wm. Wollinger

We also pledge seven members of the company residing in other counties, who expressed themselves on their return home strongly in favor of Gen. TAYLOR.

Capt. NAGLE, out of motives of delicacy, and a member, for reasons which were satisfactory to his comrades, declined signing the paper, both of whom will vote for Gen. Taylor.

Four members have no votes, and the political principles of one is unknown, which will sum up as follows:

Whole number returned.....	46
Approved for Gen. Taylor.....	33
Have no votes.....	4
Unknown.....	4
Sum.....	49

The remainder for Cass and Tantr of '46.... 7

The above includes the officers and members of the company who returned home.

ANOTHER GOOD SISTER GONE.—We have to record the demise of another of those ministering angels of mercy, the Sisters of Charity, who pursue their practical piety and truly christian benevolence even to the death. Sister JULIA SIEK, a native of Baltimore, about fifty-eight years of age, died yesterday of yellow fever in the Charity Hospital. For several years she was connected with the hospital, cheerfully bearing her share of the labors that devolve on the members of her order.—N. O. Delta of the 27th.

We understand (says the Augusta Constitutionalist) from passengers who arrived on Friday evening, that Judge Cowan had undergone his trial at Decatur. He pleaded guilty to the charges, and was sentenced to pay a fine of eight hundred dollars.

TOE THE MARK, 'TIS TAYLOR CAN.

A WHIG SONG.—BY N. P. WILLES.

Tune—"Dandy Girl of Caroline."

I.

Come Whigs! come brothers—one and all!
Flock to the "Rough and Ready" call!
Come stand up close and hear our song,
And follow it up with chorus strong!
Chorus: Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can—
Here, sage, and kindly man!
In council great as in deadly fray,
But a plain old fellow for every day.

II.

Now, where has been, for many a year,
This will so firm—this head so clear?
Such men, for fame, will oceans swim!
Zach chose that fame should come to him.
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

III.

Zach's coat is loose—his manners "rough";
But, out his head, his heart is true;
And the old gray coat will do to wear,
Tho' a bullet-hole should here and there!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

IV.

To faithful guard a weary post—
At any odds to fight a host—
To spare the weak—to keep his word—
To hold his own, by pen or sword.
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

V.

When Hull's surrender laid us low,
Fort Harrison next met the foe;
Hope saw the onset in despair—
She didn't know that Zach was there!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

VI.

Worth twenty lives the risk of renown,
The desperate stake, to save Fort Brown!
But PAUL ALLEN clear'd the track,
And thro' RESACA went old Zach!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

VII.

By ruthless storm, at Monterey,
More bravely might have gone the day—
But while and child stood by the foe,
And Taylor left the glory go!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

VIII.

But Polk began a rat to smell—
Zach serv'd his country quite too well!
To his "high horse" they "holled" whoe!
But couldn't stop "old Whiskey" so!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

IX.

Supplies cut off—"boys" all away—
In doors, they thought, 'd' have to stay,
On Zach's plank, on danger and on sight,
And laugh at Zach behind his wall!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

X.

Down came Sant' Anna, vice to one—
With thanks to Polk, expecting fun!
BUENA VISTA was n't far,
Zach let him do his laughing "thar"!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

XI.

Hard was the foe that day to drive—
One new recruit to veterans five!
But when it grew too tough, they say,
Old spit-glass came and turn'd the day!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

XII.

Buena Vista's star is bright!
But where will fall its purest light?
On Zach's banner, onward and on—
"BRING TO THE WESTERN FRONTIER AND FOR!"
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

XIII.

A heart with victory softer grown—
A head that shines as the sun alone—
A hand no more to drive ever back—
And A SOCIAL TRUTH has glorious Zach!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can.

XIV.

Now if you'd like to know the school,
Where friends' best lesson to rule—
Zach's life is just the very one
God chose to MAIN A WASHINGTON!
Toe the mark, 'tis Taylor can—
Here, sage, and kindly man!
In council great as in deadly fray,
But a plain old fellow for every day.

"It was mentioned in the account of the battle of Buena Vista that Gen. Taylor's great coat had two bullet-holes through it when he took it off after the action."

A MAN OVER THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

FROM THE BUTLARD ADVISER OF MONDAY LAST.

Neither fiction nor fact furnish an incident of more thrilling interest than one which occurred last evening at the Falls, and is detailed below by our correspondent. There is something terribly appalling, almost sublime, in the struggles for life of a strong, self-possessed man, when drawn into the torrent that, with the speed of a race horse, sweeps him onward to certain destruction. A moment scarcely elapses between entire safety and most fearful death, yet in that moment what a wealth of life may be compressed. How like lightning must flash through the mind all the pleasant recollections of childhood, the firm resolves of vigorous manhood, the hopes of the future, the endearments of home and friends, repentance for past errors, and prayers for forgiveness in that dread presence to which he is so awfully summoned!

At about sundown last evening a man was carried over the Falls. Who he was is not known. From his management of the sail-boat in which he came down the river, I think he was a student. Being well acquainted with the river, his dress and appearance indicated respectability, and after he got into the rapids his self-possession was most extraordinary. His boat was a very good one—decked over on the bow, and I should think would carry three or four tons. From what I learn of a sail-boat having been seen below Black Rock, coming down, I think it is some three or four miles. No other boat was seen in company with the current above the rapids would venture so near here.

I was on the head of God Island when I first discovered the boat—then near half a mile below the foot of Navy Island, and nearly two miles above the Falls. There seemed to be two in the boat. It was directed towards the American shore—the wind blowing from this shore, and still the sail was standing. Being well acquainted with the river, I regarded the position of the boat as extraordinary and hazardous, and watched it with intense anxiety. Soon I discovered the motion of an on, and from the changing direction of the boat, concluded it had but one. While constantly approaching nearer and nearer the rapids, I could discover it was gaining the American shore, and by the time it had got near the first fall in the rapids, about half a mile above God Island, it was directly above the island. There it was turned up the river, and for some time the wind kept it nearly stationary. The only hope seemed to be to come directly to God Island, and whether I could run half a mile to give alarm or remain to assist, in the event the boat attempted to make the island, was a question of painful doubt. But soon the boat was again turned toward the American shore. Then it was certain it must go down the American rapids. I ran for the bridge—now and informed a gentleman and lady just leaving the island, but they seemed unable to reply or move. I rallied a man at the toll-gate—we ran to the main bridge in time to see the boat just before it got to the first large fall in the rapids. Then I saw but one man—he standing at the stern with his arm, changing the course of the boat down the current, and as it plunged over, he sat down. I was astonished to see the boat rise with the main and sail standing, and the man, again erect, directing the boat towards shore. As he came to the next and to each succeeding fall he sat down, and then would rise and apply his arm in the intermediate current.

Still there was hope that he would come near enough to the pier to jump, but in a moment it was gone. Another that he might jump upon the rock near the bridge, but the current dashed him from it under the bridge, breaking the mast. Again he rose, on the opposite side. Taking his arm and pointing his boat toward the main shore, he cried, "had I better jump from the bow?" We could not answer, for the boat was again turned toward the American shore. Then it was certain it must go down the American rapids. I ran for the bridge—now and informed a gentleman and lady just leaving the island, but they seemed unable to reply or move. I rallied a man at the toll-gate—we ran to the main bridge in time to see the boat just before it got to the first large fall in the rapids. Then I saw but one man—he standing at the stern with his arm, changing the course of the boat down the current, and as it plunged over, he sat down. I was astonished to see the boat rise with the main and sail standing, and the man, again erect, directing the boat towards shore. As he came to the next and to each succeeding fall he sat down, and then would rise and apply his arm in the intermediate current.

Without the power to render any assistance—for half an hour watching a strong man struggling with every nerve for life, yet doomed with almost the certainty of destiny to an immediate and certain death, still hoping with every effort of his deliverance—exhausted an intensity of excitement I pray God never again to experience.

I write too hurriedly for publication, but I have stated all we have seen or know respecting the man or boat, and from which I hope you will be able to glean so much for publication as will lead to the discovery of the man.

The Cochrane Lake water will be introduced into the city of Boston on the 25th instant, and preparations are making for celebrating this event in a manner becoming its importance.

BARNBURNERS VERSUS CASSITES.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST OF OCTOBER 4.

THE OFFICEHOLDERS IN WASHINGTON.—Last week there was a meeting in Washington, composed in good part of officeholders under the Federal Administration, at which a resolution was passed asserting very emphatically the right of persons employed by the Government to take such part as they pleased in regard to questions of national politics, without being subject to intimidation. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Brown, a clerk in the Third Auditor's office, who, as well as several other officers of the Government, made speeches in favor of Gen. Cass and against Gen. Taylor. We transcribe it here:

"Resolved, That we treat with contempt and scorn the impotent and ridiculous threats of the minions of Taylorism toward those officers of the Government who choose to exercise their rights as citizens; that neither the threatened lash of their master, the gliding of his bayonets, the baying of his bloodhounds, or the hollering of his whippers-in, can frighten or intimidate freedom."

No man can read this resolution without being edified. The auditors and clerks in the Departments at Washington are unquestionably the most disinterested, fearless, and chivalrous persons in the United States. They are not to be deterred from exercising their political rights by the fear of being removed from office at the order of a man who, according to them, has no chance of ever filling the Executive chair. They treat the thought of such a tyrannical exercise of power with scorn, and at the world know that freemen are not to be frightened in that way.

While Mr. Brown, of the Second Auditor's office, together with his brother clerks, is thus asserting the right of the friends of Gen. Cass publicly to take part in the election, another Mr. Brown, a sort of factotum of Cave Johnson in the General Post Office at Washington, is busy in displacing postmasters, and procuring the removal of other Government officers, for not espousing the cause of Cass. Of this man's proceedings we have already given some account, and the newspapers inform us that the removal of postmasters is still going on.

The great men at Washington draw nice distinctions. The doctrine fashionable at the seat of Government—the doctrine held by Mr. Polk, Cave Johnson, Secretary Walker, and the two Browns, appears to be this: That to threaten a man with deprivation of office for supporting Gen. Cass is a base and wicked attempt to intimidate a freeman in the exercise of his rights as a citizen; but that, on the contrary, to remove or threaten to remove a man from office for not supporting Gen. Cass, is a very proper and righteous proceeding. In the one case, you interfere most unwarrantably with his political rights; in the other, you only administer a gentle admonition to his conscience. The doctrine is a little misty, to be sure, but we have no doubt that Mr. Polk, in a message about as long as the one in which he made his apology to the South for signing the bill granting a Territorial Government to Oregon, could make it as clear as day.

FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

PORTLAND, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1845.

PORTLAND is celebrated for its beautiful locality, its magnificent surrounding scenery, its fine harbor, and pleasant islands. There are but few places in the country that strike a stranger so agreeably on its first appearance or that wear so well on acquaintance. It stands on a peninsula of some two miles in length and a mile in breadth. The central part, on which most of the town is built, is a gentle swell of land with a fine declivity each way to the water, while the land at each end of the town rises to an elevation of something like two hundred feet. Around the brow of these hills promenade and streets have been constructed, and the whole circuit around the town, a distance perhaps of five miles, presents a landscape of beauty and variety of scenery scarcely to be equalled in the same distance anywhere else. In the spur recently given to the growth of the city by railroads and other improvements, it is now spreading out each way upon these elevations, and must, at no distant day, cover the whole peninsula. Portland at present perhaps has hardly twenty thousand inhabitants; but its natural advantages, which are beginning to be appreciated and developed, cannot fail to enable it before many years to compete with Boston as a place of commercial importance. It has every facility for future growth and prosperity; the metropolis of a State larger in extent than all the rest of New England, with one of the best harbors on the whole coast, and soon to be connected with the interior by railroads at all points of the compass, making it the best and nearest route from the Canadas and a portion of the Lake country to Europe, the natural emporium of a leading commercial and manufacturing State, Portland must at some day take her rank among the leading cities of the Atlantic States. The Boston railroad enters the city at the south end, and the Montreal road at the north end, and it is remarkable that neither of them crosses a single street in reaching the depot. Each comes in over the water, and the depot of each is so located as to bring the cars and the shipping side by side for loading and unloading. Vessels of the largest draught of water can come alongside of the depot of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence route to receive and discharge cargoes.

The State of Maine will hereafter, I think, become the great resort from other parts of the country for summer travel. Its beautiful and bracing air, its unrivalled scenery of bays and islands on the seaboard, and lakes and mountains in the interior, will render it one of the most desirable summer resorts on the continent.

On the elevated land at each end of the city of Portland is a cemetery. The one at the northeast is much the oldest, being almost coeval with the earliest settlement of the place. Among the grave stones and monuments I observed several inscriptions to the memory of persons who died in the public service. Here beneath a neat marble monument lie the remains of Commodore EDWARD FENNER, who, in 1804, added lustre to the fame of the American navy by his gallant service before the walls of Tripoli. The Commodore died shortly after his return home, (August 25, 1807,) aged 46 years. Another neat marble monument is erected here to the memory of the gallant band who voluntarily sacrificed their lives in that memorable service. It bears the following inscriptions:

"In memory of HENRY WADSWORTH, Lieutenant in the United States Navy, who fell before the walls of Tripoli on the evening of the 4th of September, 1805, in the 30th year of his age, by the explosion of a fire-ship, which he with others gallantly conducted against the enemy. Capt. Richard Somers, Lieut. Henry Wadsworth, Lieut. Joseph Israel, and ten brave seamen, volunteers, were the devoted band."

"Determined at once, they prefer death and the destruction of the enemy to captivity and torturing slavery."—Commodore Fenner's letter.

"An honor to his country and an example to all excellent youth."—Resolves of Congress.

The commanders of the *Enterprise* and *Boxer*, so memorable in the last war between the United States and Great Britain, lie here side by side, beneath two marble tablets bearing the following inscription:

"Beneath this stone moulders the body of WILLIAM BOWEN, late commander of the United States brig *Enterprise*, who was mortally wounded on the 5th of September, 1813, in an action which contributed to increase the fame of America by capturing the British brig *Boxer*, after a severe combat of forty-five minutes, aged 28 years."

A passing stranger has erected this monument of respect to the names of a patriot, who in the hour of peril obeyed the loud summons of an injured country, and who gallantly met, fought, and conquered the enemy."

There is something touching and beautiful in the last sentence of the above inscription, which makes us feel that the "passing stranger" was himself worthy of a monument.

The epitaph of the British commander is as follows:

"In memory of Capt. SAMUEL BLYTHE, late commander of his Britannic Majesty's brig *Boxer*